

# OHIO ARCHITECT

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

No. One



*Delta Public School  
Delta, Ohio*

*Britsch & Munger, Architects  
Toledo, Ohio*

## FIRST MENTION

1941 A. S. O. COMPETITION  
*Public Building Classification*

## SECOND MENTION

ALOYS F. HERMAN  
Architect, Detroit  
*photograph inside*

# In Vnity There is Victory



# OHIO ARCHITECT

Official Journal of the  
ARCHITECTS' SOCIETY OF OHIO  
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## In Unity There Has Been Victory...

### SALUTE

By J. J. CAMERON

Ford Sunday Evening Hour

When letters began arriving from soldiers in the camps, we were not only pleased but surprised. Yet, why surprised? Probably because we had thought the men too busy, for it is only natural that having listened to this Hour at home, they should want to hear it in camp when possible—with the added interest, perhaps, of knowing that the home folks are listening, too. On this first Sunday night of the year we wish to dedicate our brief talk to the men of the Services.

We here are not strangers to war camps. We can even remember the helter-skelter, happy-go-lucky contraptions of the Spanish-American War. If you'd like a laugh, ask any Spanish-American War veteran what *his* camp was like.

He may remind you that *his* war, too, began with a naval incident. It wasn't Pearl Harbor then—it was Havana Harbor. All important wars of the United States, except one, began somehow on the seas. The Revolutionary War was touched off by a shipping embargo. Outrages upon our ships and sailors caused the War of 1812. Today it is "Remember Pearl Harbor"; 44 years ago, in the Spanish-American War, it was "Remember the Maine." Your fathers and uncles will tell you that twenty-six years ago, in the World War, it was the sinking of the *Lusitania* that shocked us wide awake. The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are part of our natural defenses, but they never yet have saved us from a war.

The camps of 1917 were a big improvement—which is as it should be—but the great thing was the perfectly amazing transformation wrought in hundreds of thousands of young Americans that poured into them. A nondescript stream, it seemed to some, yet in six or eight weeks all slouchy, easy-going habits had dropped away; all signs of inexperience, timidity and indecision had vanished, and, instead, the nation saw *men*, well-set-up *men*, alert, able to stand on their own feet, look you straight in the eye and carry out responsibilities with self-reliance and intelligence. And to this day, twenty-four years after, you can *spot* a man who took that training.

Of course, it's no picnic. It is not how we would have planned it at all. But, look at it this way and it may make sense: *Every American generation without exception has had its task*, with no choice except to perform or shirk it. The tasks, thus far, have been honorable ones. Our conscience was clear regarding them, just as it is clear in the present task. We have not coveted any nation's territory; we have not been jealous of any people's progress; we have not plotted any people's ruin. With that conscience, Americans always have accepted their tasks—not only the armed forces, but *all* of us. In a *generation task*, no one is exempted.

It is a wholesome exercise to recall occasionally what each American generation has had to do. Take the generations that crossed the sea to plant this nation in the wilderness—they would not have planned it that way; it was an uprooting and dislocating experience. The generations that molded American principles and character, and then in an eight-year war established American Independence. The generations that crossed prairies and mountains by ox-team to conquer the West—350,000 men, women and children, more than 25,000 dying on the way. The generation, North and South, that forged this unbreakable Union in the five-year fires of Civil War. And then that generation—your own fathers and uncles!—that fought in France and defeated the first attempt at world subjugation since Napoleon. All the inventing, pioneering, mining, fighting, building, plowing, producing generations that made the United States the strong national power for right that it is—*each* of them had something special to do.

And now—*your generation*—and the task which seemingly had to wait until *you* came. Everything indicates it is introductory to something *great* that is ready to be revealed. The whole *world* seems poised for a long thrust forward. In later years *you* will see it, and to your posterity it will be clear as day.

There are two things men of the Army and Navy will not stand for—one is *pity* and the other is *hero worship*. Who pities the Founding Generations? pities the Revolutionary patriots? Does anyone now pity the men of the Civil War? In the light of its achievements, would *any* American generation thank us for our pity?

Yet today you must permit us some expression of honest pride. We had been hearing how soft we were; we were wondering how far the selfish, self-

(Continued on page 6)



# CARRY ON, A. I. A. CONVENTION

Detroit, June 23 to 26, 1942

Exercising the foresight and good judgment so often exemplified by the leaders of the American Institute of Architects, the Board of Directors have made no change in the plans made last year to hold the Seventy-fourth Annual Convention in Detroit on June 23 to 26, inclusive.

To the architects of the Middle West this is going to be a grand opportunity to meet, see and hear people, faces and voices of many of our illustrious (including R. A. of G. R. M.), and industrious (maybe some not so industrious) composers, and to fraternize with former classmates, employers and employees.

Circumstances with which we are all familiar, affecting transportation, may create problems for many, cost for the architects and his family from Texas and California, and rubber for the Hoosier Buckeye and the others from the Middle West. But time to come and stay, without neglecting too many duties at home, will no doubt be available to almost all alike.

Certainly it is appreciated that our nation is engaged in the greatest war of all time. Why are we in this great catastrophe up to our eyes? To maintain a way of life that we have made and that we know to be the equal if not the superior of any scheme for happy and successful living that has ever been known. If this way of life is to survive after this martial holocaust has passed, it must not be suspended

now. Curtailment, yes, perhaps many times and in many unforeseen and unbelievable ways, but always the root must remain to flourish and bloom again when the drought of greed and passion that has shriveled and burned the results of a hundred years of brotherly love is over, and the overflowing abundance to be earned by the universal understanding and appreciation of the Golden Rule is so great as to bring again Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men.

1942

God built and launched this year for you;

Upon the bridge you stand;

It's you ship, aye, your own ship

And you are in command.

Just what the twelve month's trip will do

Rests wholly, solely, friend, with you!

Your log book, kept from day to day—

My friend, what will it show?

Have you, on your appointed way,

Made progress—yes or no?

The log will tell, like guiding star,

The sort of captain that you are.

—Naomi Hileman in "Special Reporter."

## See Your Architect

How often has this slogan, "See Your Architect," appeared in the many material advertisements during the past few years? The answer is, many times, and Mr. Gwynne W. Shifflet, chairman,

Committee on Public Relations and Education, Minnesota Association of Architects, feels that such publicity for the profession is especially good, and that the profession should, on every occasion, try to remember the material interests who have been sufficiently concerned to include such a slogan in their copy for advertising.

Mr. Shifflet feels very decidedly that now is a good time to bring to the attention of the public the full and true meaning of architectural services. He feels that we should not bicker over the exact wording or manner in which this is done, and that we should wake up and bring our profession back to the public's appreciation and support that it so richly deserves. As a part of this publicity effort, Mr. Shifflet solicits the exchange of suggestions and ideas as to how this objective can best be accomplished.

At a fashionable restaurant during the Christmas holidays, a girl had just finished luncheon and was preparing to light a cigaret when a waiter showed an elderly lady to her table.

Newcomer (acidly): "I do hope you won't mind me eating whilst you are smoking?"

Girl (readily): "Not at all, so long as I am able to hear the orchestra."

Boy: "Say, whatever became of those old-fashioned gals who fainted when a boy kissed them?"

Gal: "Huh! Whatever became of the old-fashioned boy who made them faint?"

"What every girl should know" now comes in seventeen volumes.

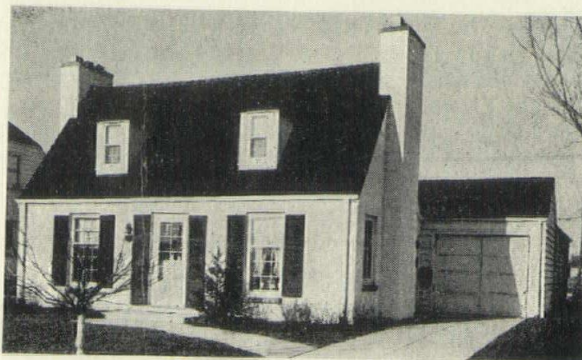
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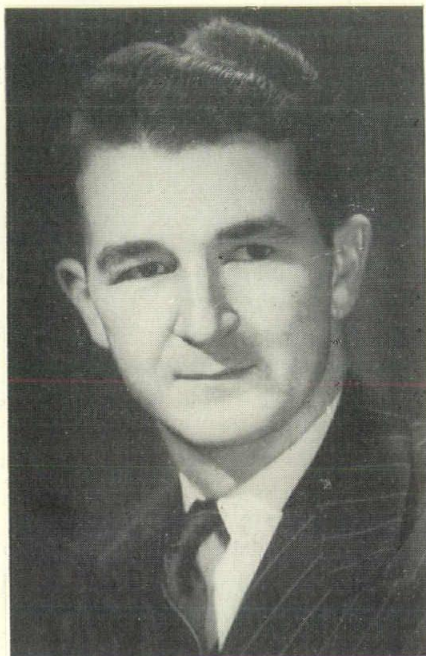
# THE DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY



## New President

Cleveland Section, O. S. A.

Mr. Leon Worley, new president of the Cleveland Section, is a Buckeye by birth (that's lucky) and not by choice, having started life in Warren, Ohio, where he completed his common school education and graduated from high school. This was followed by attendance at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, where he received a Bachelor of Architecture Degree, and later attended the University of Minnesota for post-graduate work.



LEON WORLEY

His scholastic record shows him to have been unusually energetic, maintaining a high average throughout his five years, winning a Founder's Scholarship for two years for high scholastic work, and carrying the ROTC work for four years, thereby being granted a commission as Second Lieutenant. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Alpha social fraternity, the Scarab architectural honorary fraternity, the Tau Sigma Delta honorary of Allied Arts fraternity, and the Phi Mu Alpha musical fraternity.

His early practical experience was in the field of industrial designing, which is reflected in the trend of his later practice, which has included the design of many of Cleveland's well-known night clubs, restaurants, and many other projects of a similar nature. Included with the above work has been the design of many resi-

dences in Cleveland's well-known Shaker Heights, University Heights and surrounding territory.

He is married, having taken for his wife Arlein Stafford, from his home town of Warren. He has been quite active in organization work,

being an associate member of the Cleveland Chapter of American Institute of Architects, and an active member of the Architects' Society of Ohio serving as secretary of the Cleveland Section prior to being elected president for this year.

## CLEVELAND NEWS

By Alfred W. Harris, Jr.

Via — *Income Properties* — Via  
Detour — *G.B.M.*

### ATTENTION, E. C. KEMPER!

So much has happened in the world within the last month that the architect and his problems seem pretty small by comparison. However, to us the problems are still more important and the solution less evident than ever. Most of us would like to offer our services to the Government, but what can we do and how do we go about doing anything? We can't afford to hang around Washington waiting for something to turn up, and there has been no frantic call for architects and more architects. The current demand seems to be for less architects, etc.

The discussions in the House of Representatives, reprinted from the Congressional Record in the latest issue of the *Octagon*, concerning the Lanham Bill, will give you a good evening's entertainment. They recognized that there were architects and that they didn't have any work. Coming from this branch of the Government it would seem to make the fact that we are without employment completely official. There is still a remote possibility that some architectural work will filter down to the architect, but after all their yielding the floor back and forth the Congressmen didn't see their way clear to insuring the architects were going to get the work provided for by this act. Of course, by the time the Senate gets through kicking it around, they will probably have included a provision to exclude architects.

At the joint meeting of the AIA and the ASO at the Athletic Club last month, Matthew DelGaudio of the Bronx dusted off that old chestnut, The Low-Cost House, and kicked it around for awhile. Anyone interested in the details can dig up some one who was there and find out all the answers. Some

of the boys ran with the ball for a few yards, and then Prexy Smith, who was presiding, brought a motion for the formation of a small house committee, to a vote.

The winner and new national champion membership committee chairman, Alex Robinson, presented Prexy Walter H. Smith with something like twenty-three applications for corporate membership and several new applications for membership. Chairman Robinson explained that he was hampered in his efforts, not from lack of architects, but because he ran out of blanks.

### Has This Ever Happened to You?

The climax of the evening was a moving resolution by Travis G. Walsh which was unanimously adopted, and will undoubtedly be published in its entirety elsewhere.

The December meeting was the last for some time for Ed Flynn, who is now a lieutenant in the Navy and on duty in Washington. He still has the low-cost house problem on his mind, though, because he had just broken ground for one he hopes to sell, when he received his orders.

The Committee to study the low-cost house which was recently appointed by Walter Smith, has met and is considering some revolutionary ideas which will be presented to the Chapter at the next meeting if these ideas can be whipped into concrete form by then.

The Producers' Council, under the able leadership of Ed Honicky, swung its annual Xmas party at the Cleveland Society for Artists. A beautiful assortment of cocktails was available to those favoring this form of refreshment, and, before long, a group of songsters was gathered about the piano rendering a select group of Walshian Carols, led by that ace songster, Travis G. Walsh. Bascom Little, Jr., was at the music-box hitting a jagtime tune.



## No Shortage is Indicated

### In Most Building Materials

The second survey by the Builders Exchange of Columbus of the availability of building materials for home construction—taken since the United States entered the war—indicates some shifts in the scarcity of materials, according to John A. Kent, secretary.

The latest survey follows:

**Lumber**—Stocks are normal of Southern pine and hardwood flooring.

**Plumbing material and Supplies**—Copper pipe is not available. Genuine black wrought-iron pipe should be used in place of galvanized steel pipe, which is difficult to obtain. Bathroom fixtures are available, with the exception of the colored models.

**Brick and Structural Clay Products**—Supplies were heavy and readily obtainable.

**Roofing and Sheet Metal**—Composition, slate and shingle plentiful. Copper and galvanized metal are difficult to obtain.

**Electrical Fixtures**—Electrical contractors should be consulted. Materials available for approved defense housing.

**Furnaces and Heating Equipment**—All types available, including stokers, except extremely small sizes. Some difficulty on storage tanks for oil-burners.

**Hardware**—Hardware for private home construction available only in steel or iron in black finish only.

**Paint, Glass**—Supply of glass and kindred products is normal. The Government has frozen all brushes with bristles over 3½ inches long.

**Miscellaneous Steel Products**—Steel joist and standard steel windows ob-

tainable. Supplies are limited on reinforcing steel and wire mesh. Clear-span joists available only on priority. A slight amount of metal lath may be obtained.

**Structural Steel and Ornamental Iron**—Sufficient stock on hand for small and medium-size projects. The survey shows almost a normal supply for residential construction.

**Marble, Tile, Terrazzo**—Plenty of material available. No brass stripping without priorities. Plastic strip is being used satisfactorily.

**Concrete Products**—No shortage.

## Catalogues

A recent catalogue of ornamental iron work by the Lorio Iron Works of New Orleans presents the most excellent display of different interesting material so profusely used in New Orleans. The catalogue is especially well done and carries the AIA File Number on the face. There is the criticism, however, that the back cover is entirely blank, both inside and out, when it would have cost nothing to have repeated the AIA File Number in both upper right-hand corners, and the name of the manufacturer. A catalogue should also carry a definite reference number of some kind.

The Weldwood Catalogue of the U. S. Plywood Corporation is also quite a complete document, having an unusual feature of the prices on the margin. While this catalogue carries the identification, "Fall, 1941," it does not carry the AIA File Number, which such a catalogue, so complete otherwise, should have. It is extremely unfortunate that many of the excellent pictures included

therein have been scattered over the pages in the usual wind-blown way, but which is so entirely out of place in a document of this kind.

Two recent Fenestra Catalogues in vivid green and orange colors carry the AIA File References in one corner only, when it should have been on all four of the upper right-hand corners. Each of these catalogues are usually well identified by carrying specific dates.

The Mahon Steel Roof Deck Catalogue carries the AIA File Number on both front and back covers, which, of course, recognizes the fact that the catalogue can be very easily turned around in the files. This catalogue has two blank faces on the inside of the covers which could apparently just as well have been used for some further information, as it should be recognized that the average architect's filing space has shrunk considerably, and there is no room for a lot of blank paper.

Probably one of the most interesting brochures received recently is that of the Vermont Marble Company of Proctor, Vermont, and is identified as the revised edition of Research Bulletin No. 29. Aside from not having the AIA Filing Number on the back cover, this folder is a No. 1 piece of advertising, and certainly will be carefully filed by every architect receiving same. However, the enclosed plate of six mantels by the Marble Company does not contain any date or identification number of any kind. As this is a loose-leaf affair printed on both sides, it could easily be lost, mislaid or misfiled. An appropriate identification number would make the first two less likely and the last almost out of the question.

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## ST. JOSEPH CHURCH, TIFFIN, OHIO

St. Joseph Church at Tiffin, Ohio, was originally erected and completed some time during the year 1862. During the spring of 1934 it was struck by lightning and reduced to its bare walls.

Its reconstruction involves salvaging the old walls, increasing the seating capacity and the means of egress, constructing a new fireproof spire, adding a narthex which required a new facade.

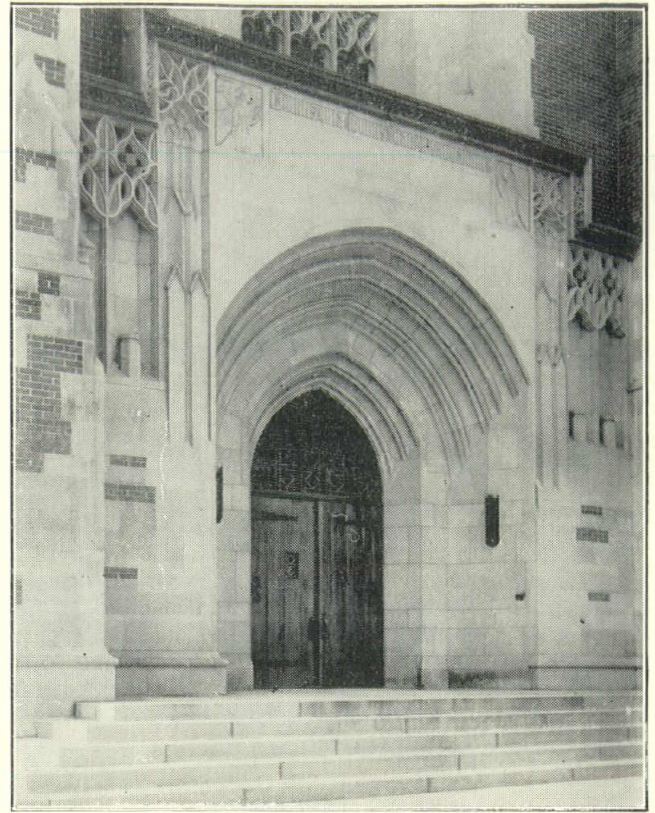
The new plan was generally confined to the limits of the old enclosing walls, a narthex was added, a baptistry was built, a large balcony was provided, a new facade was erected to envelope the masonry of the old tower.

The existing side walls and the sharp converg-



St. Joseph Church  
Tiffin, Ohio

AWARDED FIRST MENTION  
*Public Building Classification*  
ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO  
1941 Competition



ing angles of the property lines determined the width of the new facade. Considerable stone was introduced to make possible the execution of the finer detail work demanded by the perpendicular style of Gothic.

The main altar, the pulpit and many of the windows still remain to be provided, those now in place serving temporarily.

Throughout the nave of the church, a clear unobstructed view of the main altar as well as the side altars is afforded the worshippers.

From the floor to the ridge is 72 feet, the tower is 175 feet in height, the cost of reconstruction approximately \$175,000.

ALOYS FRANK HERMAN,  
HOWARD THOS. SIMONS,  
*Architects.*

### In Unity There Has Been Victory

(Continued from page 2)

centered philosophy of recent years had mildewed our souls, and then we saw you take the draft and the gruelling war games; in the North Atlantic and in the far spaces of the Pacific we saw young America valiant in the skies and on great waters—and suddenly we knew the truth: as in the great

days of the Republic the spirit of America descends on us again. You felt it moving over your camps and ships from Wake and Guam and the Philippines. We felt it rolling like a tide through our shops and schools, our homes and churches and legislative halls. And now as a people we are whole again. That is one thing you already have accomplished for your country, and for *that* you must let us say: "Thank You!"



## Delta Public Schools

Delta, Ohio  
Britsch & Munger, Architects

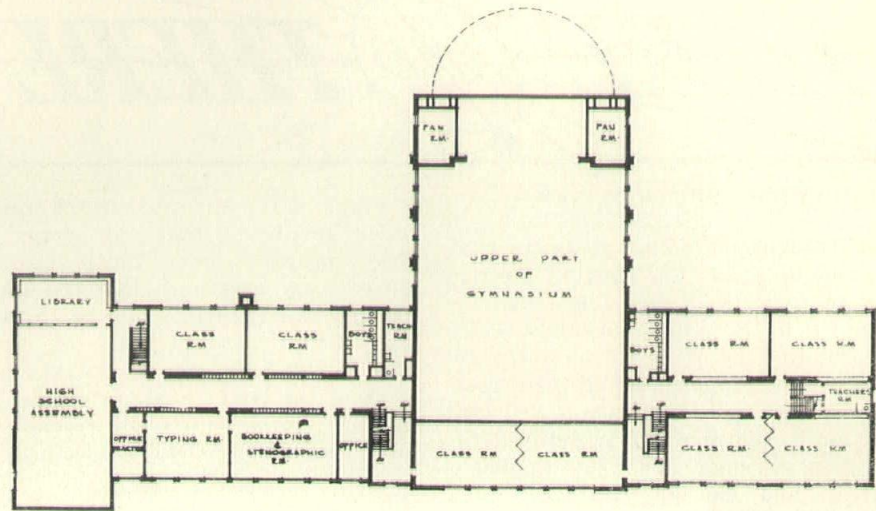
The problem before the architects in the designing of the Delta schools was unique, in that housing for both the elementary grades and high-school population was required, with the common usage of some facilities and still providing sufficient segregation of the two educational units.

In addition, it was desired to provide units for instruction of Home Economics and Industrial Arts in surroundings typical to these studies. Keeping always in mind the utmost economies of construction and materials to provide the largest possible areas for the funds available.

This proved to be definitely a plan problem. The first requirement was provided by placing the gymnasium-auditorium unit between the two school units, thus giving common usage for physical education and provided the possibility of public use of the central unit, with complete control of the building by use of rolling steel grills at proper locations in corridors.

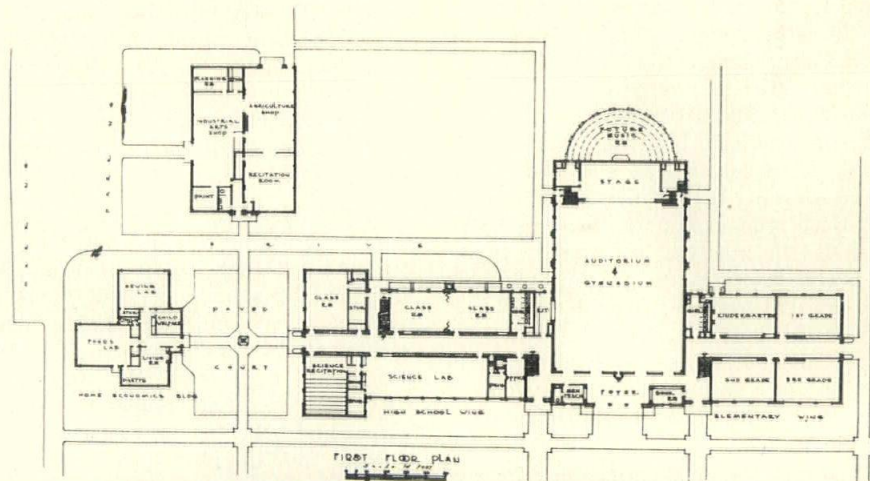
A cottage was designed for the Domestic Science group, and a factory type building for Industrial Arts and Farm Shop. These units, grouping around a scholastic court, gave to the village of Delta, Ohio, an institution of learning nowhere equalled in a community of its size in the State.

## AWARDED SECOND MENTION

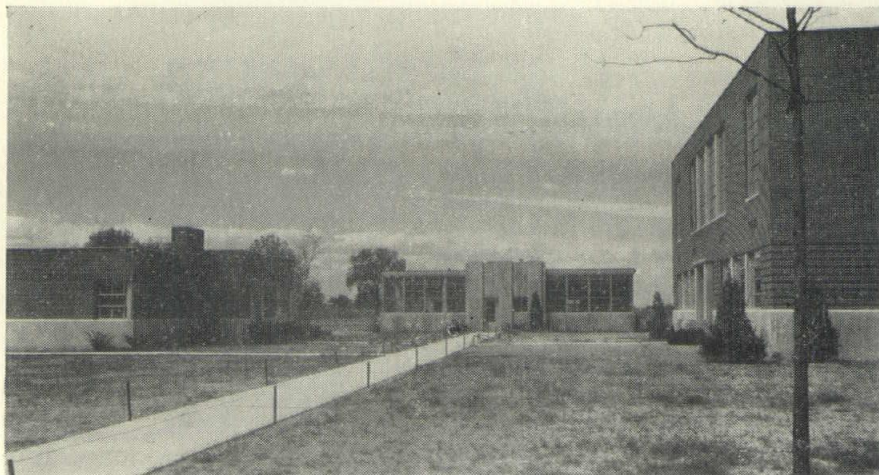


.. SECOND FLOOR PLAN ..

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Rear view of Delta Public Schools

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE  
FOR GOOD ARCHITECTURE

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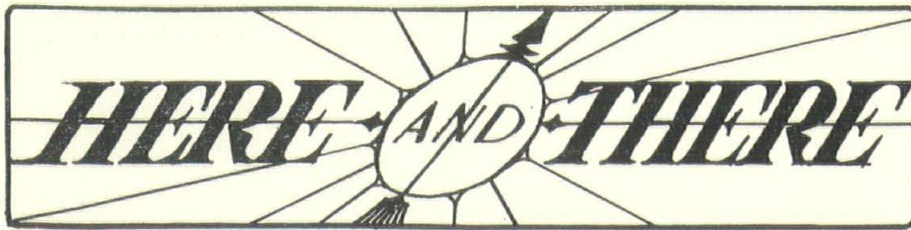
OF OHIO

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### DAYTON SECTION NEWS

On Thursday evening of January 15 the members of the Dayton Section were the guests of the Johns-Manville Company at a dinner meeting which was followed by "talkies" on the manufacture and application of their roofing and asphalt tile. It is reported that they really did the job in grand style, and it was suggested that Columbus Section, and perhaps all the other Sections, might be doing very well by trying to hold similar meetings. Their presentation on the application of built-up roofing was reported to be particularly worth while to every architect. More than thirty persons were in attendance, and First-Lieutenant Shilling, Engr. Corp., Wm. Wertz, and Max Mercer were welcomed into membership. Mr. Welty, a new registrant, was invited, but was not present. A copy of a letter was enclosed which had been sent to all newly registered men, with the comment that if these men could be brought into the organization right from the beginning of their full registration, they would make just that much better members. There is much truth in that suggestion, and there is no patent rights preventing other Section officers following the same idea.

Following the J-M program, the annual election of officers was held with the responsibilities of the chief gavel-wielder again falling upon the broad shoulders of Mr. Ralph W. Carnahan. His cohorts and helpers, at least that is what is expected of them, will be Rollin Rosser, vice-president; Howard Templin, secretary, with Donald D. Bolinger recommended to the State Treasurer Foulks for appointment as treasurer.

In commenting upon his election, President Carnahan said: "It is with mixed emotions that I accept the presidency for another year, wondering whether or not I will be able to justify the confidence of my friends in building the Dayton Section into a stronger and better organization of greater use to our membership and the public—I'll try."

From past performances it can be safely predicted that this very, very brief promise from Ralph Carnahan gives every assurance that the Dayton Section will continue to be, although the smallest, one of the most aggressive in the State. He is first vice-president of the Architects' Society of Ohio, having moved up from second vice-president at the October election.

### Columbus Chapter

The annual meeting on the evening of December 16 of the Columbus Chapter and house-warming of outgoing President John Quincy Adams' new office adjacent to his home was quite a success in every way. The turnout was above average, and the program of football pictures, followed by a hot lunch, provided a most pleasant evening.

In the election, Mr. Effle E. Eggert was moved from vice-president to president. Mr. Walter E. Pettit was elected first vice-president. Mr. Raymond Goller, secretary, and the Chapter having decided to divide the office of secretary and treasurer, Mr. Charles W. Cloud was elected treasurer, these two succeeding R. C. Kempton, who had served the Chapter as secretary and treasurer for more than ten years. The outgoing president, Mr. John Q. Adams, was elected as the fifth member of the Executive Committee.

As a souvenir of the occasion, Mr. Adams was presented with a T-square, which would seem to imply that the donors were optimistic as to the future outlook for work. In addition to the T-square, Mr. Adams received a parchment prepared for framing, signed by all those present, commemorating the occasion. An exhibit of news items by Chapter members of some ten years ago made a most interesting display and, after ten years, indicated in a very striking manner, what a good start the Chapter had at that time towards a very fine publicity program.

Due to unavoidable circumstances, Mrs. Adams, who is a most gracious

hostess, was in Florida and was apparently disturbed that the house-warming might become too realistic; but, upon her return, she found that J. Q.'s fellow architects had not burned the place to the ground, as she had anticipated.

### THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR GOOD ARCHITECTURE

## Housing Case is Won

The case which the Board has been prosecuting against the county auditor to compel him to place the so-called slum-clearance projects in Columbus on the tax duplicate was decided recently by the State Board of Tax Appeals in our favor. In other words, the Board held that these properties are subject to taxation and must be placed upon the local tax duplicate.

Attorney Francis M. Thompson has done an excellent job of handling this case for us. It is possible that the case may be appealed to the Ohio Supreme Court, but in view of the decision there recently, it is felt that we have an excellent chance of having the Board of Tax Appeals upheld.

## Work Now As Never Before

Work, not words, will preserve the nation. We could live without words, but not without work. Work gets food. Work builds homes. Work erects factories. Work builds protection against the enemy. Work builds character in the worker. Work builds a nation. Unless we work now to a purpose we may not be free to talk later. Unless we work now as free men, we may work soon as ordered. Other peoples were not warned in time. For us there still is time—if we work.—A. W. Robertson, Chairman, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.—"Grits and Grinds."

## Samuel J. Berman Dies

A recent communication from Cleveland advises of the passing of Mr. Samuel J. Berman, of 1876 Cumberland Road, Cleveland Heights. Mr. Berman was a graduate in architecture at Ohio State in 1907, and was registered as an architect of Ohio in 1933.

The savage tribes of the desert have no taxes to pay. Why, then, are they savage?



## CINCINNATI'S WATER COLOR CLUB



**David B. Maxfield, Architect, Carver, in His Shop**

The annual meeting of the Cincinnati Architects' Water Color Club was held on October 31. The club members were the guests of The Building Witness, publishers of the "Ohio Architect" magazine, and the group met in the Building Industries Building at 6th and Broadway. After a congenial dinner the exhibition of almost 100 sketches was viewed. General opinion placed the quality of the offerings as better than shown in recent years. Mr. John Zettel and Mr. Frederick W. Garber exhibited the largest number of paintings, Mr. Zettel's display including over 20 pictures. The work of each man was placed before the entire club separately, with explanations and defenses offered by the author. Mr. George M. Martin, Mr. Julian Bechtold and Mr. Paul Hill were charged, as a jury, with the selection of forty of the sketches to be exhibited publicly from November 17th to the 29th in the Betty Brown Art Gallery on Fourth Street in Cincinnati.

The drawings prepared by this group have been unusually interesting, improving with each successive showing, and it would seem to be a fine scheme if a selection such as above-mentioned could be circulated through the other chapters and sections of the State.

In addressing his flock, President Roth (George Roth, president of the Cincinnati Chapter AIA) departed from his usual pedagogical posture and assumed the broken-arm stance of Napoleon. Following a few remarks he called into his austere presence Mr. Paul Gradison Hill, recently elected president of the Architects' Society of Ohio,

and proceeded, in his Rothless manner, to extol his shortcomings, but mostly long goings, all to the great discomfort and embarrassment of said President Hill. Finally the broken arm came to life, and, from his coat, President Roth (Houdini-like) drew a beautiful new gavel and presented it to President Hill. Was Paul's face red!

As one of the closing features of the Convention in Toledo, Mr. David Briggs Maxfield, architect of Oxford, and secretary of the Cincinnati Chapter, offered to make such a gavel for the president. All evening, prior to the opening of the meeting, Paul had been ribbing Maxfield about his promise, and when he expected to make good. All the time Maxfield had the gavel in his pocket. The answer is, Yes, Paul's face was red!

### Sing "America" Correctly

By ALBERT EARLEY  
Sec'y, Kiwanis Club, Georgetown, Del.

Join a group of Americans anywhere on land or sea, and if they sing "America," an appreciable number will sing it incorrectly. For several years I have made it a point to listen to all kinds of groups singing "America," and strange as it may seem, I have never found a single instance where everybody in the group sang this anthem correctly. There are two inexcusable errors which are always made.

Even well-educated Americans sing, "Land where my father died." This

is senseless. The correct wording is, "Land where my fathers died." Fathers and not father. Why sing "Land where my father died," when, perhaps, your father is still living? "Fathers" refers to ancestors and means, for millions of Americans, that their fathers, grandfathers, etc., lived in America.

The second error, which I am at a loss to account for, is that intelligent Americans sing, "Land of thy Pilgrim's pride." Of course, the correct wording is, "Land of the Pilgrim's pride." Why Americans persist in substituting "thy" for "the" is a mystery that may never be explained. Could anything be more inane than to sing "Land of thy Pilgrim's pride?"

I hope that Kiwanians will soon stop making a farce of a noble anthem. We can render a patriotic service by singing "America" correctly and by encouraging others to do likewise. The fact that the two errors which I have pointed out are so common is a reflection on the land that all patriots esteem so highly.

### They've Done It

Into the bleak December sky, on a momentous morning in 1903, soared the Wright Brothers' first plane. It flew only 852 feet, stayed aloft only 59 seconds. But it demonstrated the fulfillment of a dream old as history—that man would one day find wings.

Who, on this historical morning, shortly following the turn of the century, with the visions of Robert Louis Stevenson or Jules Verne, could have imagined or dreamed to what extreme uses this invention has been put in our present world emergency? No man would have expected as much after having rubbed Aladdin's Lamp, and certainly no stories of the magic carpet can hardly surpass the accomplishments of a skyliner of today.

Just as certain as the night follows the day all the capabilities of the modern flying engines of death and destruction, apparently so necessary to bring about the peace which must come, will then be equally as potent in bringing back the way of life for which the Anglo-Saxon race is now so valiantly fighting.

**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE  
FOR GOOD ARCHITECTURE**



## PILLAR TO POST

## ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE WITHOUT TEARS

By OSBERT LANCASTER

Charles Scribner's Sons.

Illustrated by the Author.

\* Osbert Lancaster is one of the best-known of the younger English critics of art and architecture; and he wields, as many critics do not, a brilliantly witty pen. In this book he has managed to combine seriousness and irreverence, sound criticism and a salutary satire, in a mixture so deft that the sophisticated may hardly perceive, through their laughter, that they are reading an authoritative history of English architecture in miniature; while the studios will suddenly (and gratefully) realize that text and drawings can be scrupulously accurate, critical and informative—and also wickedly amusing.

Here is, indeed, English architecture without tears.

*The following introductory by the author is quite a far explanation of what can be anticipated in the book consisting of forty short chapters with such heading as "Gothick," "Public-House Classic," "Pont Street Dutch," "Art Nouveau," "Stockbrokers Tudor," "Bankers Georgian," "By-Pass Variegated," "L.C.C. Residential," and the last, "Twentieth-Century Functional," which is reprinted following the introductory.*

*The title, "Pillar to Post," may seem so familiar to architects as to be misleading, having all the ear-marks of the heading of an article that would relate the trials and tribulations of the archi-*

*ects who have been trying to get around that proverbial corner that has, so far, a radius, more than ten years long and seems destined to grow much longer before the long-sought tangent is reached.—EDITOR.*

*Author's Note: "All the architecture in this book is completely imaginary, and no reference is intended to any actual building living or dead."*

*"The art of architecture studies not structure in itself, but the effect of structure on the human spirit."*

*Geoffrey Scott.*

## ORDER TO VIEW

This is not a text-book. In the following pages the question as to whether the ogival vault first appeared at Durham or at Morienvall will remain unanswered; the precise difference between Baroque and Rococo will be left undetermined; and no consideration will be given to the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright on the modern school in France. Readers who crave further enlightenment on these and kindred problems are advised to turn to some of the innumerable stout volumes that it has long been the intention of the author of the present work to read. No, this is primarily a picture-book and the letterpress is intended to do no more than provide a small mass of information leavened by a large dose of personal prejudice. Nevertheless, it is not entirely objectless, and even the prejudice is not without purpose, for the author is strongly of the opinion that if the present lamentable state of English architecture can be attributed to one cause rather than another, it is due to the fact that the ordinary intelligent member of the public when confronted with architecture, whether good, bad or indifferent, remains resolutely dumb—in both the original and transatlantic senses of the word. People who can do no more than pick out the "Merry Peasant" with one finger will not hesitate to lay down the law about music; young ladies whose acquaintance with art is confined to an unbridled enthusiasm for the works of Mr. Russell Flint

and a talent for depicting old-world gardens on lamp-shades are accustomed to give forcible expression to their views on modern painting; but persons of far greater knowledge and taste who have been living in houses, walking down streets and working in offices all their lives, are seldom so bold as to express any opinion on architecture. And, however annoying the criticism of the un-instructed may be on artists and musicians, the architect cannot afford to shut his ears to the comments of the marketplace. An ivory tower, whether Gothic, Modernistic or Bankers Georgian in style, is no place for him to set up his drawing board.

For, of all the arts, architecture is the one with which the public are most vitally concerned. A man may never enter a concert hall or a picture gallery, open a book of poems or sit through a play, but we all need shelter, and its provision, save in the case of boy scouts and troglodytes, is the business of the architect. Architecture, therefore, by reason of its twofold nature, half art, half science, is peculiarly dependent on the tastes and demands of the layman, and whereas in the other arts a neglected genius working in his garret may just conceivably produce a masterpiece, no architect has ever produced anything of lasting significance in the absence of a receptive public.

Today architecture is an activity about which the average man cares little and knows less, and such views as

he may hold are founded not on any personal bias, which might be regrettable, but would certainly be excusable, but on a variety of acquired misconceptions. This was not always the case; in the eighteenth century every well-educated man considered himself entitled to express his opinion about the moulding of a cornice or the disposition of a pilaster, and in nine cases out of ten was possessed of sufficient knowledge to lend it weight. But early in the nineteenth century this happy state of affairs came to an end and architecture was removed from the sphere of every-day life and placed under the jealous guardianship of experts and aesthetes. Faith became a substitute for knowledge, and very soon the ordinary person came to consider architecture in the same light as higher mathematics or Hegelian philosophy; as something which he could never hope properly to understand and possessed of a scale of values that he must take on trust. With the advent of Mr. Ruskin, whose distinction it was to express in prose of incomparable grandeur thought of an unparalleled confusion, this divorce from reality became complete, and in less than no time the whole theory of architecture had become hopelessly confounded with morals, religion and a great many other things with which it had not the least connection; while its practice went rapidly to pot.

However, while Mr. Ruskin and his fellows were only too happy to relieve



the man in the street from any further necessity to use his own judgment in the matter of architecture, they nevertheless succeeded in implanting all too firmly in his mind—not, it must be admitted, altogether intentionally—a lasting impression that what was old was automatically good, and the older, within the limits of the Christian era, the better. That Mr. Ruskin in his championship of the Middle Ages could not possibly foresee the lengths to which this doctrine would be carried, must readily be admitted; but, nevertheless, by introducing the British public to the beauties of Giotto's companion he must be judged as being largely responsible for a monstrous union that begot the Albert Memorial and which in time has covered the fact of the land with a fearful progeny of olde Tudor tea-shoppes and Jacobethan filling stations.

If, therefore, the reader feels that the author has occasionally been a shade too flippant in his treatment of certain of the great styles of the past, he must attribute it to a firm conviction that nothing has done so much to confuse and wreck the public's response to architecture than his uncritical enthusiasm for all buildings over three hundred years old; this crazy antiquarianism that exalts an indifferent piece of vaulting or a clumsy capital to a level immeasurably above that of a Georgian balcony or a well-designed engine-shed solely because they happen to have been executive in the thirteenth century. Nevertheless, let him rest assured that because one does not wax enthusiastic over the west front of Salisbury, it does not mean that one is blind to the grandeur of Chartres.

Lamentable in its results as was the antiquarian heresy, it nevertheless gave rise to a further misconception that was even more disastrous. Owing to the fact that almost the only buildings of the Middle Ages that had survived were churches, castles and a few town-halls, a conviction arose that it was only with buildings of a similar grandeur and importance that architecture was properly concerned; that whereas cathedrals, palaces and government skill, workmen's dwellings, warehouses and factories should be left to the financial or other inducements to occupy himself with the design of such pedestrian erections, that he was perfectly justified in indulging in a little make-believe and pretending that they were something quite different. Thus all over the country one finds railway stations disguised as Norman

keeps, rubber factories masquerading as Egyptian temples, greenhouses dressed up to look like the Sainte Chapelle. And this tomfoolery, although less rampant than it was in the last century, is still flourishing today, and until we rid ourselves of such snobbery and realize that the cathedral, the dean's house in the Close, and the public convenience in the market square are all 'Architecture,' or rather all provide opportunities of varying scope and totally distinct character for the practice of architecture, there is no hope of improvement.

O. L.

## TWENTIETH-CENTURY FUNCTIONAL

(FINAL CHAPTER)

Shortly before the war a number of accomplished, disinterested and original architects came to the sad conclusion that architecture had died somewhere about the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century and that therefore it was no longer any use continuing hopeless efforts at revival, but that a completely new start must be made. Modern life, they argued, was governed by mechanical principles, and therefore the rules which held good for the construction of machines must now be applied to architecture. That this doctrine rests on a fallacy need not blind us to the fact that in practice it produced buildings of considerable merit and had a most excellent and revivifying effect on modern architecture. It led to a ruthless abandonment of all ornamentation, and although the example of the eighteenth century and antiquity are sufficient to disprove the belief that decoration is in itself deplorable, no ornaments are undoubtedly preferable to bad ones. Thus the style which now emerged was one of the utmost austerity, relying for its effect on planning and proportion alone, and faithfully fulfilling the one condition to which every importance was attached, of 'fitness for purpose.' Admirable as were the results in the case of factories, airports, hospitals and other utilitarian buildings, when the same principle was applied to domestic architecture, the success was not always so marked. For one thing, the new architects could seldom resist making a house fit for purposes such as sun-bathing, which the English climate and environment frequently rendered impossible of fulfillment; for another, the conception of a house as "une machine a habiter" presupposes a barrenness of spirit to which,

despite every indication of its ultimate achievement, we have not yet quite attained.

However, it remains a style of which any thoughtless disparagement is to be heartily deplored; let us withhold our criticism and regard it as a means rather than an end. Once we have ceased thinking of it as completely developed style in itself, its minor faults—that passion for pavement lights, that tendency to cantilevering—become of small importance. For just as the cubist movement in painting produced little of any permanent artistic worth, but nevertheless provided a most valuable discipline for a number of painters, so it is to be hoped that from this bare functional style will one day emerge a genuine modern architecture that need fear no comparison with the great styles of the past.

Clerk: "Sir, my wife told me to ask you for a raise."

Boss: "All right; I'll ask my wife if I can give you one."

Here is how my friend says his account at the bank stands:

Deposit \$50 in the bank, then

Draw out .....	\$20	Leaving .....	\$30
Draw out .....	15	Leaving .....	15
Draw out .....	9	Leaving .....	6
Draw out .....	6	Leaving .....	0
Total .....	\$50	Total .....	\$51

Of all dogs, the hot dog is the noblest. It never bites the hand that feeds it, but always the feeds the hand that bites it.

An old gentleman, seeing a small boy having some trouble getting away with a very large apple, remarked, "Too much apple, isn't it, sonny?"

The small boy, his mouth full of apple, replied, "No, sir, Mister, not enough boy."

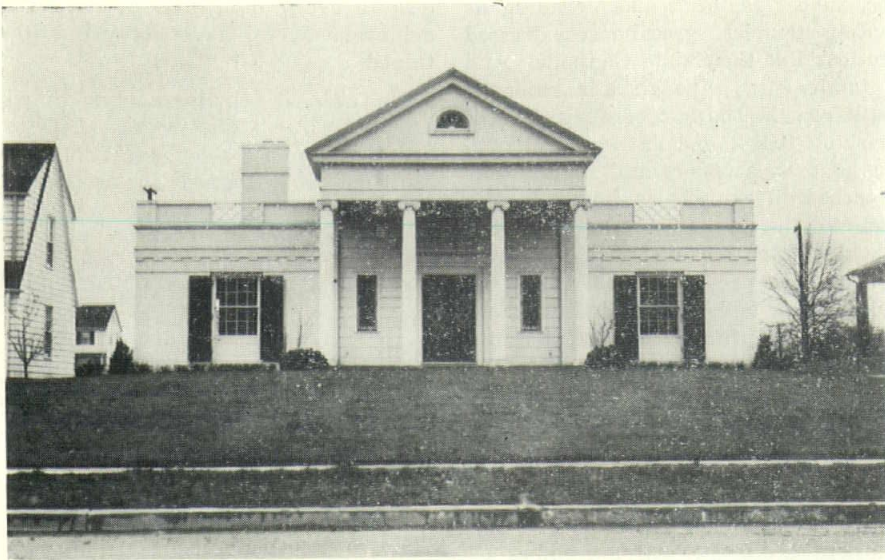
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## AN ARCHITECT BUILDS HIS HOME

By FRANK F. SMITH

Secretary of Eastern Ohio Chapter, A.I.A.

The following is the experience of building our new home, and relates what happens when an architect attempts to do something a little out of the ordinary.

The style that was chosen, as you may see from the snapshot, is a modified Southern Colonial, portico-type, since I always have had a secret passion for this style. Having made several recent trips through Virginia and spending some time in Charlottesville, I was impressed with the beauty and simplicity of the domestic architecture. Of course, being a poor architect, I had to try to translate this into a small house without losing too much of the style.

The site was chosen facing down the middle of a street, first, for the very pleasing view; and, second, for the approach to the house, since it was impossible to get a good view if it had been placed on an inside lot.

The house from the street is rather deceiving, having the appearance of one story, but the middle portion is a story and three-quarters, the second story having two good-sized bedrooms and a bath, while the portion over the porch is a storage room. The main double-door entrance leads into a large cross hall. The living room is to the left, the dining room to the right, with a cross view through large open-

ings of forty-five feet. On either side of the entrance are 4x5-foot closets, one for guest-room and one for storage, each with a wrought-iron grilled window to the porch. Stairs from the main hall lead to the second floor and to a finished recreation room and basement.

From the main hall a smaller hall leads to a large bedroom, bath, and kitchen. A covered passage connects the kitchen and double garage. The interior of the house is carried out with plywood dado, and the walls with wallpaper, Colonial prints and scenic dining room.

I will try to relate some of the fun I had in building, some of the comments, good, bad, and worse, and the curiosity aroused in the neighborhood, because the house, when in the preliminary stages, looked, as some one said, "somewhat goofy." One lady said, "Oh, you live on the street where they're building that funny house." I will admit that before the columns were up, the shutters, railings, etc., installed, it did look somewhat stark and naked, and, no doubt, some of you architects may think it still looks goofy.

One day a friend of mine drove up and said, "Give me ten gallons of gas," referring to a service station we had seen on a recent trip to Washington. It has been called a library, a city

hall, and less complimentary names. One of the bathrooms has an unusual decorative tile scheme with mermaids over the bathtub, and somehow intrigues the ladies (and men). One day during construction, I walked in and seven ladies were coming down the stairs, and many times I had to take curious females through so they might see what could go into a house like that.

If I had charged admission, I might have paid off part of that big mortgage. However, it might be good advertising, and one form which we, as architects, may have overlooked. It is a tough break that, just when I had them all excited about building, the priorities got me. The local electric power company selected the house and used it for their exterior holiday lighting display.

The thing that impressed me most from this experience with a somewhat unusual type for the medium-priced house is the evident lack of the public understanding or education regarding this very pleasing and truly American architecture, although they are familiar with English, French, Dutch, Georgian, and other types which cost as much or more to build. The common impression is that anything with columns must be suitable only for public buildings, country estates, and larger homes, when the fact is that a few columns or pilasters are inexpensive and surely don't cost as much as a flock of dormers, cut-up roofs, valleys, etc., and create a simple, effective design that will not be affected by the changing styles.

When I looked up and down the streets and saw the new homes, a conglomeration of Cape Cods, Colonial boxes, etc., I knew I had to do something to show where an architect lived. Well, I don't know—maybe I'm just "nuts" about columns.

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CINCINNATI



## Letters to the Editor

I received the December number of your "Ohio Architect" and have thought every day I would write you a few lines. We have been receiving your magazine in this office, and I want to assure you that we appreciate very much your sending it to us. If the architects of your State will keep all of the numbers of this little magazine in their files, or, better than that, bind them in volumes, they will have a very good report of the architectural profession in general of your State.

Let me congratulate you on the new Administration Building at Fort Columbus. This will be a very beautiful building and one which you should all be proud of.

The Council office also appreciates your publication of your annual roster of architects registered to practice in your State. We have a hard time keeping our list of registered architects in the various States up to date, and as yet some of the States have no adopted method of publishing the list.

With kindest regards, and assuring you that they have not caught up with me and put me in jail any more, I am,

WM. L. PERKINS, Secretary,  
National Council of Architectural  
Registration Board, Chariton, Ia.

P. S. (by Editor): The incarceration reference refers to a very amusing incident in which Mr. Perkins—Deacon Perkins, by the way—was accidentally, for a short time at least, something more than just a by-stander. Time has erased the memory of the momentary embarrassment, and Deacon Perkins can now relate this experience with many amusing and interesting reflections.

Hello, Kempton—Greetings from the fair State of Texas! As you probably know, I'm down here with Prock & Prack, architects from Pittsburgh on The Lone Star Ordnance Plant. This is really some experience and one to be long remembered. I think the fellow who said one couldn't do more than one thing at a time was wrong. Try writing specifications for 400 buildings all at one time. Hope you had a Merry Christmas and Holiday Season, and best wishes for the New Year.

CRUMLEY (GEO. DANIEL),

Address care of Prock & Pack, Architects, and the Chester Engineers, Lone Star Ordnance Plant, Texarkana, Tex.

## Chas. E. Firestone

Appointed to Board of Examiners—  
Franz C. Warner Re-appointed

Just as the OHIO ARCHITECT was about to go to press, we received word that Gov. John Bricker had reappointed Franz C. Warner, of Cleveland, for a second five-year term to the Ohio Board of Examiners of Architects, and that Architect Charles E. Firestone, of Canton, O., had been appointed to the Board to succeed Charles F. Owsley,

of Youngstown. The latter mentioned had declined reappointment, having served two five-year terms as a member of the Board.

Mr. Firestone is widely known in the architectural fraternity, having two terms as President of the Architects Society of Ohio, and for years worked untiringly in the interests of architects of this State. He justly deserves the honor which Gov. Bricker has bestowed upon him.

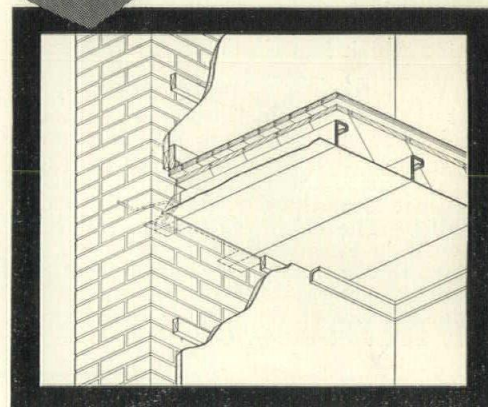


CHARLES E. FIRESTONE



FRANZ C. WARNER

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# ARCHITECTS IN DEFENSE

As a part of the national defense effort, the architects to our national officers have offered their services towards the successful consummation of our supreme effort for national defense. In setting up this program for the architects, Mr. Horace W. Peaslee of Washington has been made chairman of the A.I.A. Committee on Civilian Protection.

For the purpose of administration the United States is divided into regional areas in common with the nine corp areas of the Army. Ohio is the fifth region made up of the six chapters in the States, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky. Upon the recommendation of a majority of the chapters in this region, R. C. Kempton, A.I.U. Building, Columbus, O., has been designated as A.I.A. representative for this region. The chapter representatives have been designated as chapter contacts and are as follows:

## CHAPTERS CONTACTS' ADDRESSES

Cincinnati	University of Cincinnati
Cleveland	915 National City Bank Building
Columbus	Ohio State University
Dayton	622 Kenwood Ave.
E. Ohio	1412 Cleveland Ave., N.W., Canton
Toledo	1025 Nicholas Building
W. Va.	Bank of Commerce Building, Charleston
Indiana	610 Indianapolis Trust Bldg., Indianapolis
Kentucky	140 S. 3rd St., Louisville

## CHAPTER CONTACT

Reed F. Stockdale
Abram Garfield
Herbert Baumer
Rollin E. Gebhart
Charles E. Firestone
Harold H. Munger
R. L. Patteson
Kurt Vonnegut
Arthur G. Tafel

As a large amount of informative material is already completed and is constantly being increased, each of these groups have been supplied with at least one copy of about everything that is available. As will be noted elsewhere in this issue of the OHIO ARCHITECT, the Cincinnati group is already on its way and have established a weekly meeting which would seem to be a very fine idea for all groups to consider. The Columbus Chapter has already appointed a very excellent committee which has made a very commendable start and of which more will be said later. Every architect should advise the chapter contact for his area of his availability for service in this emergency. If there is any doubt in the minds of some that there is an emergency, they should attend these meetings and find out first hand what it is all about. Aside from the work that is to be done because of this emergency, the situation presents a most excellent opportunity for the architects to familiarize the community in which they live, more specifically as to what an architect is qualified to do and the wide range of his potential services to his community. The chief regional executive of the office of civilian defense designated as OCD is Frazier Reams, of Toledo, whose title is Regional Director. As an assistant to Mr. Reams, Colonel Robert S. Harsh, an architect of Columbus, has been on duty several months as the official contact for civilian protection. The regional office of the OCD is now located at the corner of Washington Avenue and East Town Street in Columbus.

## CIVILIAN PROTECTION

### IN CINCINNATI

Registered architects of Cincinnati and vicinity have appointed a committee from among their membership which will inaugurate a training course in civilian protection with particular reference to emergency shelter.

The committee of instruction is composed of the following: Charles F. Cellarius, Walter H. Lee, Hunter Hanley and Reed Stockdale. These men will co-ordinate recent information received from the War and Navy Departments concerning blackout, design and construction of bomb-proof shelter, protection of existing buildings against air-attack, selection of buildings to serve as emergency shelters, ground camouflage, etc.

The instruction course, open to all

architects in the Cincinnati area, will begin on January 28 at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Gibson, with Julian Oberwarth, of Frankfort, Ky., regional director of the American Institute of Architects, presiding. Similar combined lecture and discussion evenings will follow each week, with the object of bringing local architects into full co-operation with the Civilian Protection Corps.

### COLUMBUS SECTION AND CHAPTER

On the evening of January 14 the two architectural groups of Columbus met in a joint meeting with the "Architect in Civilian Protection" as the main theme of the evening. The program

was provided by a Chapter Committee made up of Professor Herbert Baumer, chairman; Ed Kromer, Galen F. Oman, and Kyle W. Armstrong. With President Eggert presiding, the question of local and county building code was discussed briefly, and the matter was referred to the committee for immediate attention and action.

President Eggert then introduced Major Baumer, who, as an engineering officer, had seen service in the world war, and has maintained a reserve commission continuously since that time. Major Baumer presented the work of his committee by the use of charts prepared in the Engineering Corps of the Army with the assistance of his committee in a most commendable manner. His discussion covered the possible type of aerial bombs, their intended use and the possibilities for destruction. He also discussed the types of civilian shelters that were possible, and illustrated by these charts what parts of existing buildings might be considered as safe shelter, and the reasons why other places were equally unsafe.

Mr. Kromer, as a member of the committee, discussed the question of protection from the viewpoint of what to do with school children, basing his talk upon observations and studies made in the local schools, and published reports that have been recommended for the schools of New York City.

The subject of blackouts and how they may be accomplished, and the materials that might be used, and how the architects could best serve the community were presented in detail by Mr. Oman. Professor Shank, who is serving as a member of a similar Engineering Committee, was a guest, and was called upon to make some observations as to what the committee was doing and offer some suggestions as to some of the engineering phases involved. Colonel Robert S. Harsh, who is assistant regional director of the Sixth Region, for the question of civilian defense, explained in detail some of the problems involved and how they were being solved. The organization of this architectural activity for this particular Region was briefly outlined by R. C. Kempton, AIA Regional representative for the Fifth Region.

Boss: "What do you want? I fired you two weeks ago."

Office boy: "I came back to see if you're still in business."



## Two-Gun Charlie and Sheriff Dead Eye Dick Talk Things Over



There might be something particularly significant when the executive secretary, Ralph Charles Kempton, of our State Board, meets with Richard Spencer of the Department of Work Shops and Factories in such an environ-

ment as the above photograph would indicate.

Maybe the belligerent attitude of Two-Gun Charlie is some indication of what can be expected in the way of the enforcement of the legislation law during the coming year.

## The Morning Mail

On my return from the convention after an absence of four days, I found a stack of advertising matter representing an outlay of a lot of thought, energy and good old hard cash.

But with all that thought that had apparently been put forth, there was a glaring oversight of some very fundamental facts, for the lack of which much of this stack had to go straight to the waste-basket. If only the perpetrators of some of these almost useless examples of publicity could follow many of their nightmares across the many desks into the waiting basket, I am sure their conscience would worry them terribly when their clients' checks came in or ceased to come in.

Every publication, regardless of its size, content, or use, deserves some positive mark of identification, usually best accomplished by a number, or letter and date. Such a mark would cost so little as to be best described as almost nothing. Then, WHY no visible mark of positive identification?

No architect can take the time every

day to review and study the fine, comprehensive, reliable and up-to-the-minute reference data that the manufacturers have scoured the earth to compile, and almost broken the hearts of the Scotch treasurers to produce and distribute. When concrete, or paint, or plaster, or glass, or roofing must be specified, then the architect wants and needs all the data he can get on the material to be described. Then why should not this reference material, catalogues, bulletins, handbooks, etc., be all filed in one place? There is only one way to make this possible.

Unless the laws of gravity or some other equally infallible and pertinent regulation prevents, all such material should be fileable in the letter size (8½x11) files. If paper stock cuts economically for letterheads, it can be so cut for all other uses. So why these odd-shaped, off-sized catalogues and puzzle-folded spreads, with excellent pictures of perfectly good-looking buildings scattered over the pages in unsightly wind-blown patterns?

(To be continued)

## Timber to the Rescue

Structural timber is rapidly coming into more general use today to take the place of steel that is difficult to obtain. Through the use of the Timber Engineering Company's scientifically designed connectors, timber construction is being streamlined, not only to improve timber's efficiency at lower cost, but also to meet the modern trends of present-day construction.

There is no scarcity of timber. Timber is promptly available without OPM priorities. Alvan Tallmadge, registered structural engineer, 63 Parkwood Ave., Columbus, is the central Ohio representative of the Timber Engineering Company of Ohio, Cincinnati. He states he is ready to supply architects and engineers with all necessary data on the design of timber structures. The conversion of a steel design to wood may be the means of getting many projects under way, and, therefore, such construction should be worth considering.

## PICKUPS

The next State examination for architects will be conducted in Columbus in March 23, 27, inclusive. Anyone interested in this examination should communicate at the Board of Examiners at 2750 AIU Bldg., Columbus.

It seems that Charles H. Strong, of the architectural firm of Kruckemeyer & Strong, has been confined to his home for several days by illness. We understand he is improving slowly and expects to be back on the job soon. Mr. Strong is secretary of the State Board of Examiners of Architects.

A good speaker is a fellow who says the things you'd like to have thought of in the way you would like to have said them had you thought of them.

"A moth leads an awful life."

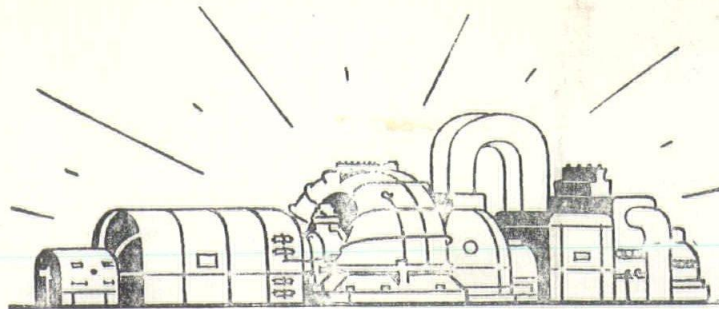
"How come?"

"He spends the summer in a fur coat and the winter in a swimming suit."

## SOMETHING NEW

In announcing a change in his telephone number, The Hill Company, 90 N. Front St., Columbus, Ohio, operating a store for drawing and engineering supplies, enclosed a small supply of stickers containing the new number that could be posted in the City Directory and other convenient places in the drafting room.





## There's Plenty of Power Here —but use it wisely!

Let electricity save your time and strength. Make it work for you, so that you can do more work for your country. Use it. But use it wisely.

### THE CINCINNATI ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION

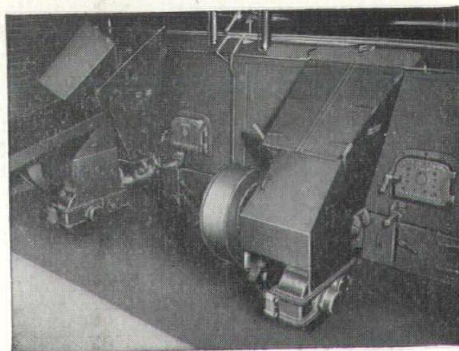
#### FUEL CONSUMPTION —

REDUCED

30%

TO

35%



*Canton Stokers Replaced Another Well-Known Type*

After installing three Canton Stokers, replacing another type, a recent customer expressed his satisfaction by reporting from the daily record, that fuel consumption in the first year was 30 percent less than previous year and 35 percent less than the year before.

The Canton Stokers, which included the improved Side Ash Dumps, Zoned Windbox and replacement of Steam with Electric Drive, together with correct engineering, were responsible chiefly for this saving.

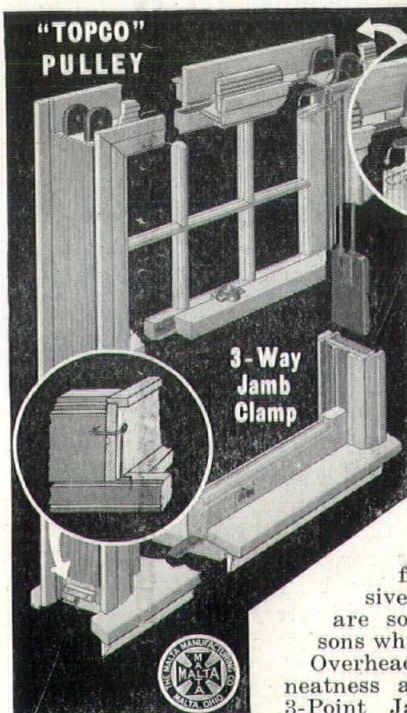
With proper fuel distribution, reduction in smoke and fly-ash, long life, and definite economy, the Canton Stoker is the right Stoker to solve YOUR heat control problem. Write for Bulletins 203 and 400 for fuller information.

#### Canton Stoker Corporation

321 Andrew Place, S. W.

Canton, Ohio

#### "TOPCO" PULLEY



Every Day,  
More  
Architects  
Are Saying  
and Doing  
Just This:

"There's  
the  
Frame  
I Am  
Speci-  
fying in  
1942"



And you will, too when you know how Malta "Topco" prevents window worries for life. These exclusive (patented) features are some of the proven reasons why:

Overhead Housed Pulley, for neatness and efficient operations; 3-Point Jamb Clamp, for leak-tight sill; Malta Center Clamp for dif-

ferent thickness walls.

The "Topco" Weatherstripped Unit will also—as shown by university laboratory tests—save up to \$75 per room, in 20 years, on heat bills alone. (Another way to aid national—and home—defense!) Let our Catalog No. A-2 help you avoid window frame mistakes in 1942. Write for your copy—TODAY.

**THE MALTA MFG. CO., MALTA, OHIO**  
Malta Frames Cost Less Per Year Of Service

Top Quality  
Frames  
Since 1901